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EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:
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THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
The Work Successfully Completed.

Despatches received last Saturday from Trinity Bay, announce that the great work of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable from Europe to America, has been successfully completed—that both ends of the cable have been landed and secured—that the line is in perfect order—and that signals are transmitted through the whole extent with regularity. It may be some days yet, before the use of the line will be opened to the public. In the meantime, the general rejoicing at the happy result and termination of this grand project, will extend throughout the whole world. There is not a civilized man, in the remotest parts of the earth, who will not exult at this triumph of human genius, science, and perseverance.

The letter of Mr. Davenport, in relation to the birth place of Gen. Jackson, has elicited many comments from the newspapers. The Norfolk Argue says:—

"During the life of Peter P. Mayo, esq., of this city, that gentleman informed the editor of this paper, that Mr. H. H. Meade told him that he was once stopping with Gen. Jackson, in Petersburg, at the tavern afterwards kept by Powell, and became intimate with him. Andrew Jackson there informed him that he was not born in South Carolina, but at Jonning's Ordinary, Nottingham County, Virginia. This was before Jackson was spoken of as President."

The Richmond Examiner says:—
We frankly confess that the weight of testimony is decidedly against such an opinion. Gen. Jackson always spoke of himself as a native of the Waxhaw Settlement in South Carolina; and as his information must have been derived from his mother, who lived till near the close of the Revolutionary war, we are bound to take it as conclusive. The old man from whom Col. Davenport derived his information, was in all human probability mistaken as to the identity of the "ANDY JACKSON," of 1768 and the ANDREW JACKSON of historic renown.

The manufacture of Oil from Cotton seed has been carried on to some extent for several years, but the process of extracting the oil so as to fit it for illuminating or lubricating purposes has attracted the attention of those skilled in chemistry for a long time, but all attempts have failed up to the present. The Cincinnati Price Current, however, says:—"Mr. Davies, of this city, has, we have no doubt, at length solved the problem. A sample of this oil prepared by him has been in our possession the past week, and we having tested its illuminating properties, feel no hesitation in saying that it gives a light far clearer and brighter than lard oil."

There seems to be so much trouble among the Insurance companies of New York, that the Board of Underwriters has been dissolved. The address of one of the secretaries to the stockholders of the Fire Insurance Company of New York, exhibits a rather serious state of affairs. He says:—"As an officer of one of the companies in which your capital is embarked, I esteem it a duty to notify you that your whole property invested in these companies is in eminent danger of annihilation, or of such extensive depreciation as to make it presently unavailable and valueless."

Ship Monmorency, Capt. Brown, arrived at New York, August 4, from New Orleans, with cotton, grain and flour, to master. Four deaths from yellow fever occurred on the passage of this vessel. She had been eighteen days out from New Orleans, and was bound for Liverpool, but had to put in for more men. One of the crew died when the vessel was just outside the bar. Another of the crew, when the vessel was boarded, was found in the agonies of death, and therefore could not be removed.

The favorite actress, Mrs. Stephens, died at New York on Thursday last week, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Mrs. Stephens was an actress of excellent abilities and was ever a universal favorite; she was engaging in appearance, dashing and saucy in her style of acting, and her pleasant face, fairly running over with sparkling fun, was always welcome on the stage; was ever a goodly thing to see. Her line of business was what is technically called "soubrettes."

It appears that the Niagara arrived at the entrance of Trinity Bay, on the 4th instant. This gave her six days from the "mid-ocean," the place of junction. The distance "made good" during that time is nine hundred and forty-six statute miles, which gives her an average "paying-out" speed of six and a half statute miles the hour. This high speed was a most "happy hit," for it greatly diminished the strain upon the cable and lessened its liability to the dangers of thesea.

Letters received from London by the last steamer announce the full and entire agreement on the part of the British Ministry to the grounds assumed by our Government in Secretary Cass's able despatch of the 10th of April last, relative to the "right of search," and the consequent removal of all chance of misunderstanding growing out of diverse views on the subject hereafter.

A Savannah correspondent of the New York Tribune, in speaking of the Bark E. A. Rawlin, emphatically says:—"The slave trade is not re-opened, as Mr. Lamar, in his letter to Secretary Cobb, threatened would be the case, for it has never been closed.—Mr. Lamar on it proposed to do openly and above board what do secretly every week in New York and Baltimore."

In the British House of Lords on the 27th ult., Lord Lyndhurst, called for the correspondence with the United States on the right of search question. The Earl of Malmesbury replied that arrangements were in preparation between the two countries which would settle the whole question.

A correspondence appears in the Cincinnati Enquirer from several gentlemen and the Hon. George E. Pugh, asking the opinion of the latter upon the constitutionality and legality of an election of Senator by the present legislature of Ohio, whose term shall commence at the expiration of March, 1861, which will occur on the 3d of March, 1861. He gives the opinion that the election will properly devolve upon the legislature to be chosen in October, 1859, as that will be the legislature actually in existence in March, 1861, when the senatorial term expires, and alleges that the present legislature, neither under the law of the State of Ohio nor according to the constitution of the United States, has the power to make an election for the term to commence in 1861.

John P. Stockton, esq., will sail for Europe on the 21st instant, to enter upon the discharge of his duties as Minister Resident at Rome. In the meantime, the duties of the office will be discharged by Mr. Cass, the present minister, whose resignation takes effect on the arrival of his successor. The salary of the Roman mission under the present law, is understood fixed at \$7,500 per annum, without any allowance for outfit &c.

The Merchants' Exchange and the various Telegraph offices in Wall street, N. Y., were brilliantly illuminated last Friday night in honor of the success of the Atlantic cable.—This greatest event of the age was also to have been celebrated in almost every city, village, or town in New England, the British Provinces, and New York, where there is a Telegraph office. We have accounts of these celebrations in various places.

Mr. George Wilkes, editor and proprietor of Porter's Spirit of the Times, has commenced an action against James Gordon Bennett, for an article on scurrilous newspaper literature, published in the Herald, in which Porter's Spirit was classed with the Alligator of Stephen H. Branch, and the Red Flag of David Wemyss Johnson. The damages are laid by Mr. Wilkes at \$25,000.

We have later news from Utah. The Territory was perfectly tranquil, and the federal officers were in high favor with the Mormons. None of the soldiers of Gen. Johnston's army were allowed to enter Salt Lake City, and strict orders had been issued prohibiting any interference with the Mormons. The Peace Commissioners had left for Washington.

One thousand dollars is the minimum which the Fredericksburg Poor House has cost annually for a number of years past.—Last year it even exceeded this sum by a considerable amount. There are now only nine inmates of the institution—four males, three females and two small children.

A letter from the Warrenton Springs, published in the Fredericksburg News, begs for a plug of tobacco of a particular brand, as the writer can get none that he can chew, for love or money. But the letter, notwithstanding, recommends the Springs as good for every thing, but tobacco.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic says that a Utah mail party encountered on their journey, millions of buffaloes, blocking up the highways, so as to delay the mail, feeding upon the luxuriant grasses of the plains, while deer and antelope were more numerous than ever seen before.

The majorities at the election in Kansas, against Lecompton, are: In Leavenworth county, 1,614; Atchison, 327; Doniphan, 588; Quindaro 130; Gaston 21; Delaware 35; Lamar 518; Franklin 72. The roads are in a bad condition, and the returns come in slowly.

A scuffle took place on the Falmouth Bridge, between two negro boys, last week, in which one of the boys threw the other over the bridge into the river—and strange to say the thrower received but little injury from his fall.

Some fine rains have recently fallen in King George county, doing much good to the growing corn, which had suffered from the drought. In the lower part of the Northern Neck the corn has recently suffered.

It is understood, says the Boston Post, that the executive committee of the United States Agricultural Society, have designated Gen. Caleb Cushing to deliver the address before the Society, at the approaching annual meeting at Richmond, at the usual time.

M. Victor Considerant, one of the earliest and most enthusiastic of the followers of Fourier, has renounced the doctrines of his master, and now declares that society cannot be organized upon his principles.

The dwelling house of Mrs. Evan Jones, near Rockville, Md., with all its contents, was burned last week. The accident was caused by one of the children in the house playing with a box of matches.

Ex-President Comofort, of Mexico, travelling in the Southwestern part of Virginia, has been "walked out" of a dining-room at a Hotel, for misbehaving himself at the public table.

Some of the negro gatherings at the North, this year, at their Conventions and Celebrations, particularly one at New Bedford, have been distinguished for an extraordinary share of impudence, treason, and rascality.

Many of the newspapers are inculcating the obvious duty of the citizens of a city, town, or county, as to employing their own mechanics and artisans. It is a duty, a matter of interest, and it should be, a pleasure.

The latest accounts from India say that the heat there is terrific, killing more Europeans than are killed by the enemy. It is hotter than for twenty-five years.

Reported gold discoveries in the western part of Kansas, are attracting diggers to the places designated as the spots where the gold is found.

Mr. Wm. Carey Jones and Mr. F. P. Blair, jr., are at "dagger's draw" in St. Louis, speaking and writing against each other at a furious rate.

Rev. George H. Ray received fifteen persons into full fellowship in the M. E. Church, South, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on last Sunday morning.

It is said that the Sergeant at Arms, at Washington, has had allowances for constructive mileage made him during the last session, amounting to \$25,000.

The Baltimore American says, "If ever an impudent scoundrel deserved a coat of tar and feathers, de Riviere is the man, and though we greatly abhor Lynch law, it seems to us the citizens of Savannah would do a good work by intimating to the Zouave that the most rapid retreat from their city would be that better part of valor which is discretion."

The political contest warms in Illinois. The two leading candidates in the field for the United States Senate are exerting themselves to the utmost. They have determined to have a grand discussion at one prominent point of each Congressional District of the State, and will commence at Ottawa on the 21st of August.

Baron Rothschild has taken his seat, under the law, in the British House of Commons. He was greeted with loud cheers.—He is the first Jew who ever sat in Parliament.

The Union again asserts that the "Cabinet is a Unit."

Telegraphic Despatches.
Boston, Aug. 6.—There are rumors that Peter Cooper received a despatch from Trinity Bay, N. Y., effect that the successful working of the line is certain, but nothing whatever can be divulged concerning it until the message of the Queen is transmitted and the President's reply returned.

Boston, Aug. 6.—Wolcott has secured the services of Hon. Rufus Choate and Judge Abbott to argue the suit brought against him by the creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co., brought to recover \$87,000, which, it is alleged, had been paid by the above firm to Wolcott for the purpose of influencing the votes of members of Congress on the tariff bill.

New York, August 6.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in consequence of the great rush for California and Fraser river, are about to commence a weekly line of boats.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 2.—A skirmish occurred on the 20th of July, near Fort Reamy, between the Cheyennes and Apaches against the Pawnees. Three of the latter were killed and their horses captured. The Pawnees, however, pursued and recaptured their horses.

General Almy has started for St. Louis to take command of the department of the west.

Boston, Aug. 5.—At the commencement at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me., yesterday, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden and the Hon. Jefferson Davis.

TORONTO, C. W., Aug. 5.—The Ministerial crisis continues. Mr. Galt, who was called in to form a new Cabinet has declined, and Mr. Cartier has been appointed in his place. Mr. Cartier's organ attacks the Governor for not dissolving the Parliament.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—A meeting of General Ticket Agents of the Western Railroads, was held here to-day. Most of the roads refuse to acquiesce in the arrangements made at the last Cleveland Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—The yellow fever here is very malignant. There are seventy-five cases in the hospital at present, and the number is increasing. It is rapidly assuming an epidemic form.

WATERBURY, CONN., August 6.—The extensive copper rolling mills of Messrs. Brown & Brothers, were burnt this morning. Loss \$70,000 to \$100,000. Insurance \$20,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Gen. Harney arrived at Fort Scott, Aug. 5. Barry's battery reached the post to-morrow.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—The Central Railroad directors to-day, declare the usual four per cent. dividend, payable at the usual time and place.

Benjamin Franklin's Opinion.
The Richmond Star publishes a letter from Benjamin Franklin to John Marshall, in which occurs the following passage:

"If our country people would well consider that all they save in refusing to purchase foreign gewgaws and in making their own apparel, being applied to the improvement of their plantations, would render them more profitable, as yielding a greater product, I should hope they would not be backward to do so. The present condition of the country is such, that the colonies that produce provisions grow very fast; but of the countries that take off those provisions some do not increase at all, as the European nations; and others, as the West India colonies, not in the same proportion. So that though the demand at present may be sufficient, it cannot long continue so. Every manufacturer encouraged in our country makes part of a market for provisions within ourselves, and saves so much money to the country as must otherwise be exported to pay for the manufactures he supplies. Herein England it is well known and understood that, wherever a manufacture is established which employs a number of hands it raises the value of lands in the neighboring country all around it, partly by the greater demand near at hand for the produce of the land, and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturers to that part of the country. It seems, therefore, the interest of all our farmers and owners of lands to encourage our young manufacturers in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries."

New Method of Bread Making.
A new system of making raised bread—the invention of Dr. Daugbless—is now carried out on a somewhat extensive scale in Carlisle, England. It differs all the improvements sought after in bread making have related to the fermentation of the flour, or else the raising of it by effervescence—the gas developed by the decomposition of saleratus—or some such salt mixed with the dough. By the new method the dough is charged with the raising gas. The flour is placed in a strong iron vessel, somewhat similar to a Papin's digester, and moistened with water from an adjacent condenser. Then, for the brief period of 8 minutes, the dough is kneaded by machinery inside the vessel. The latter is then opened, and the gas contained in the water with which the flour has been mixed, liberating itself, when the pressure is withdrawn, instantaneously expands the flour into five or six times its previous bulk; and the raising of the dough, so tedious and laborious by the old methods, is completed. The process is undeniably a rapid one, but the bread comes out so sweet and pleasant to the taste as to be made by regular fermentation. It is generally held, however, that about 10 per cent. of the solid contents of the flour is lost by fermentation, all of which is saved by raising the bread by effervescence or gas.

Strike on a Railroad.
We learn that on Tuesday afternoon the engineers employed on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad "struck" for their pay, the company being, it is reported, five months in arrears. They took possession of a freight train on its arrival at Terre Haute, and running it on a side track removed the machinery of the engine and spiked the wheels of the train. Every engine that came within their reach was served in the same way. One engineer who refused to join in the strike attempted to run the locomotive with his machine, but failing to get away, was taken from the engine by force and the wheels spiked down. The running of the road was at once stopped for the time being.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Women in Novels.
There are no women novellists. Instead of women we have towering edifices of silk, lace and flowers.—*Punch.*

Ab, well, Mr. Punch, if you ransack one of those edifices thoroughly, you guess you'll find a woman somewhere about it.—*Orange Chronicle.*

Vaccination.
The Abellie Medice publishes a discourse by Dr. Lukomski, which, if it is borne out by further experiments, may be ranked among the most singular of the present century, viz: That vaccination is a specific against a disorder, which, though commonly called the pox, still not unfrequently kills thousands even the purest among its victims. Dr. Lukomski, who has communicated his discovery to the "Academy of Science and Medicine," at Paris and St. Petersburg, asserts that vaccination repeated five or six times, or more, allowing a week to pass between each operation, will effectually and certainly cure the most inveterate affection, and, also, to a certain extent, act as a prophylactic.

U. S. Government Finances.
During the quarter ending the 30th of June the sum of \$23,161,256 was received in the United States Treasury, including \$9,550,267 from customs, \$4,745,458 from public lands, and \$12,628,700 from treasury notes. The expenditures amounted to \$22,730,570, of which \$8,484,221 was on account of the army; \$2,846,934 for the navy; \$6,669,755 for civil, miscellaneous, and foreign expenditures; and \$3,235,700 for payment of treasury notes issued in December last.

President Buchanan is expected to return to Washington, perhaps, to-morrow. All will be gratified to learn that his visit to Bedford has materially invigorated his system. His return among us, in improved health, will be joyously welcomed by all our fellow citizens, of all parties in politics, for, personally, he is respected and revered by all.—*Wash. Star.*

The Southern Literary Messenger.
It affords us pleasure to understand that the Alumni of the University of Virginia, at their recent meeting, passed a resolution to enter into negotiations with the proprietors of the "Southern Literary Messenger," published in Richmond, for the purchase of that periodical. It is designed, it is said, to connect the "Messenger" with the University Literary Magazine, which will have a double object in view, the contributions of those Alumni who may take an interest in the success of this enterprise.—*Rich. Eng.*

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An Interesting Paper.
Through the kindness of a friend in Richmond, says the Petersburg Express, we are enabled this morning to publish a list of the officers and privates of the Petersburg Cavalry, while stationed at Portsmouth, in the Chesapeake War, during the mid-summer of 1867. We are familiar with a few of the names, but they are borne by the descendants of those who served in this war. We recognize only two as now among the living, unless, indeed, the dray and wagon driver, who foots the list, be the venerable and very bulky colored purveyor, who furnishes such charming dinners and suppers during the winter seasons, for the epicures of our city near the foot of Billingsbrook street.

The Commissary of the company, Mr. John Allison, still lives in our midst, and though far advanced in life and much enfeebled, makes his daily walk through our streets, and still retains his strong mental faculties in all their original vigor.

Private Winfield Scott, whose name appears as the forty-second on the Pay Roll, will be recognized as the present illustrious Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. Since that period a great change has taken place in this gentleman's fortunes and position. His present office, in point of honor, ranks scarcely second to any within the gift of the American people.

To the details of the recent massacre of Christians at Jediah and Candia by the native Moslem population, we are enabled to add further accounts of collisions between the two races in the Turkish dominions, which, occurring nearly simultaneously in different quarters, seem to presage a premeditated war of extermination undertaken by the fanatical Mohammedans of the old school, who look with fear and jealousy upon the increasing influence of Christianity in the East. The Sultan and his ministers are thus placed in a delicate position. They dare not, of course, countenance these outrages, and if they succor the Christians, it is at the risk of alienating the Mohammedans of Asia and the Mediterranean seas.—Under these circumstances the seat of the Sultan becomes daily more uneasy, and the problem of Turkey seems involved in fresh complications.

The Crescent and the Cross.
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Double Bed Insisted Upon.
A letter from Hamburg, published in the Union O. server, relates the following anecdote: "From Paris we went to Aix-la-Chapelle, then to Cologne and Bonn. From Bonn, a half-hour ride by railroad enabled us to visit Brühl, a Prussian place, the grounds about which are very handsome, although the palace itself is, when compared with the English and French, rather plain. The attendant who showed us the palace pointed out to us a large double bed, wide enough for three or four, which had been made for Victoria and Prince Albert, on the occasion of the Queen's visit, some ten years ago, to Prussia. The Prussian style is single beds, two in the same room; but Victoria would not submit to be uncoupled, and demanded her accustomed accommodations. Another double bed is now shown at Brühl, which the Prince of Prussia, who has just married Victoria's daughter, ordered for their accommodation at Cologne—which is an hour or two by railroad from Brühl—but which proved to be too short for his princely accommodation, so that an express train had to be dispatched to Brühl to bring them the Victoria couch."

Monument to Gen. Mercer.
We published in our last issue a communication from an intelligent admirer of this deceased statesman, in which a strong appeal was made to the citizens of this county to show their gratitude for his long, able and patriotic services, by erecting over his remains a suitable and appropriate monument. Gen. Mercer was a statesman of the old school—he loved his country more than party, and labored more for the enduring benefit of his people than for the momentary glory of the hour. His name is a synonym for the flower of his manhood, the matured wisdom of his old age, and he has devoted to his constituents, and it is now proposed that they shall attest their gratitude for his services by a liberal subscription to the proposed monument. One dollar each for his Ludon friends would be more than enough, and we hope, on Tuesday next, August Court, the bill will be put in motion, and the amount raised necessary for the purpose. We will honor our hero in paying a proper tribute to the memory of General Mercer.—*Leesbury Wash.*

A Political Speech.
"Some years ago, the subject of a State Penitentiary was agitated among us, and candidates for the Legislature were called on to declare their sentiments very distinctly in regard to it before election. The Hon. Peter Jackson was up for the House, and, in his political constituents, stood up to make a speech.

"'Follow-with-me,' he said, 'in accordance with time-honored custom, I come to declare my political sentiments. You know I am a Democrat, rooted in the cradle of Democracy, and was never anything else, and never shall be. There are three plies that now agitate the State: the United States Bank, the Tariff and the Penitentiary. I shall pass over the first two very briefly, as my sentiments are well known, and come to the Penitentiary, where I shall dwell for some time.'"

It was long before the audience could allow him to reach his destination."—*North Carolina paper.*

One of the "Excursions."
A party of about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, members of the Choir Union, and their friends, left this city on Wednesday evening last on an excursion to Piney Point, with the intention of having a good time; and it may be that some of them did have a good time. There were so many drawbacks to the enjoyment of the occasion, however, that many of the party pronounced it a failure, and said that, as it was the first excursion of the kind, it would probably be the last. The company was made up of all sorts of people. Some were all on board the P. wharves at about eight o'clock, and the boats started. It was then attempted to get up singing, and the members assembled on the lower deck, where there was a fine view; but it was impossible to obtain light enough there to see the words or the notes, and that attempt was soon after abandoned. Another difficulty, and a serious one too, was the absence of ice on board. The water was so warm and brackish as to be unfit to drink, while the heat was excessive. As the hours wore on, new vexations arose. Some of the gentlemen were vainly seeking places to sleep, all the births having been sealed up, and no one could get any comfortable rest. Those who could not find any quiet, and who kept up a noise that slumber was out of the question. Then those who had berths were unable to remain in them on account of the extreme heat; and on the whole, such a catalogue of vexations would be difficult to equal. All consorted themselves as best they could, with anticipations of the enjoyment of the coming day; and at about sunrise on Thursday morning the boat arrived at her destination. Here the first question was, "when will breakfast be ready?" for the whole party were in need of food as well as sleep. On finding that they would have to wait three hours for the gentlemen's detour to avail themselves of the salt-water bathing, in order to refresh their languid frames.

So they went into the water but came out much faster than they went in, for the sea-bath was so thick that bathing was rendered intolerable. After waiting with patience and resignation, at last the breakfast bell was heard, and all rushed into the dining-room. Some succeeded in satisfying their hunger, and others did not; for the accommodations were insufficient for the party, and if there was food enough, the scarcity of water rendered it impossible for all to obtain attention. The dinner here was miserable, and no ice could be obtained. The coffee was very flat, but no milk accompanied it. We will here remark that we met with several gentlemen from Washington, who were staying at the hotel temporarily; and we have no doubt but that for a limited number of persons the accommodations would be all that could be desired; but, for a party like this, they were certainly inadequate.

The piano was removed from the boat to the pavilion, and the members of the association expected to have some musical practice, but during the whole of the singing was unpolished by some half-dressed amateurs, and no general practice was had until after tea, when the conductor called the party together, who made an attempt to sing a few pieces in the dark, the music being drowned by the escaping steam of the boat, which was now ready to start. This was another failure and the party returned on board where the scenes of the previous night were repeated, with additions and variations *ad libitum*. The crowing of chickens and various hideous noises which effectually dispelled slumber. About one or two o'clock in the morning, however, all became comparatively quiet, but during the whole of the night we were annoyed by some half-dressed amateurs, and no general practice was had until after tea, when the conductor called the party together, who made an attempt to sing a few pieces in the dark, the music being drowned by the escaping steam of the boat, which was now ready to start. This was another failure and the party returned on board where the scenes of the previous night were repeated, with additions and variations *ad libitum*. The crowing of chickens and various hideous noises which effectually dispelled slumber. 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